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WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION FOR 1977/78 DOWN SLIGHTLY

Summary

World coffee production for 1977/78 is expected to rise to 69.9 million bags (60 kilograms each), according to the second world coffee crop estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. (Based on past performance the second estimate of total production has been within 3 percent of the final estimate in 2 out of 3 years.)

Exportable production—which represents total harvested production less estimated domestic consumption in producing countries—is estimated at 52.6 million bags.

These totals are only slightly below the first FAS estimates for 1977/78, and are 14 percent higher than the estimated total production for 1976/77 of 61.1 million bags, and 19 percent higher than exportable production of 44.1 million for that year.

For 1977/78, increases in production estimates for a number of countries partially offset decreases for several others. The Ivory Coast alone is down 400,000 bags from the first estimate as prospects for the crop further deteriorated due to the long dry period early in the crop year. Other principal revisions by country (with corresponding first estimates for 1977/78 in parenthesis) are as follows, in 1,000 bags: Costa Rica—1,310 (1,390); El Salvador—2,700 (3,000); Guatemala—2,530 (2,450); Mexico—4,400 (4,500); Angola—1,400 (1,500); Cameroon—1,700 (1,500); Ethiopia—2,000 (1,900); Ivory Coast—3,800 (4,200); and India—1,870 (1,760).

In the case of Brazil, the world's leading coffee producer, the FAS estimate for the 1977/78 output remains unchanged at 17 million bags. This is almost 80 percent higher than the 1976/77 crop, but well below average annual production of about 25 million bags prior to the 1975 frost.

U.S. imports of green coffee in May, June, and July were down 41 percent from the same period in 1976, bringing January-July 1977 imports to 10.5 million bags. This is 17 percent below imports in the first 7 months of last year, and

compares with a total 1976 volume of 19.8 million bags. Brazil remains the largest single supplier, followed by Columbia. Imports from Africa and Asia in the first half of 1977 were 29 percent of total imports; Mexico and Central American countries supplied 27 percent.

Green coffee prices continued to decline from mid-April highs, with the average ICO (International Coffee Organization) composite price for August at \$2.40 a pound. This represents a substantial decline from the average price of \$3.33 in April, but is well above the \$1.51 price prevailing a year earlier. The fall in green coffee prices largely reflects a withdrawal of major importers from the market, along with declines in roastings, and relatively favorable inventories.

Producing countries have become increasingly concerned about declining world market prices. After a series of meetings by Latin American exporting countries, Mexico presented a proposal to initiate a study for an international stock arrangement to help stabilize world price movements to the ICO Executive Board at Nairobi, Kenya, August 29-September 3. This matter was an important item of discussion during the ICO Council session in London, September 26-30.

Production

NORTH AMERICA

Total coffee production in North and Central America in 1977/78 is estimated at 15.2 million bags, with exportable production at 11.7 million. This is 11 and 12 percent, respectively, above corresponding productions for 1976/77. Revisions from first estimates were made for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, and Mexico. El Salvador's crop, in particular, is down from earlier prospects due to adverse affect of dry weather.

Estimated production in **Costa Rica** for 1977/78 is reduced by 80,000 bags to 1.31 million bags. Lack of rainfall during the critical period of first flowering reduced

potential yield in the important central valley area. Rains finally arrived, but too late to save some early formed cherries. In the **Dominican Republic**, the 1977/78 crop is expected to rebound from the previous year's low outturn, which, in turn was down about one-third from the excellent 1975/76 harvest.

El Salvador's 1977/78 crop is now estimated at 2.7 million bags, or 300,000 bags less than first estimated, and 100,000 bags below 1976/77 production. Drought conditions are expected to significantly reduce average bean size and have caused heavy drop in immature beans in some areas, according to current reports.

Guatemala's 1977/78 crop prospects remain very favorable, and is presently estimated at 2.53 million bags. Excellent flowering is reported in all producing areas, growing conditions are considered near optimum levels, and there is heavy use of fertilizer coupled with careful cultural practices. For 1976/77, estimates of the crop have been made more difficult by producers holding back somewhat on selling coffee to exporters, as they wait for prices to return to the high levels experienced earlier in the year. ANACAFE, the National Coffee Growers' Federation, relies heavily on the internal movement of coffee between producers and exporters for its estimates of production.

Exports during October 1, 1976, to July 1, 1977, totaled 1,903,456 bags, of which 134,000 were from the 1975/76 crop. Exports for the full 1976/77 marketing year are estimated at 2.21 million bags, and should reach 2.3 million bags in 1977/78.

Mexico's 1977/78 crop is now estimated at 4.4 million bags, down 100,000 bags from earlier expectations. Apparently, rains have been excessive during the rainy season in the two principal producing States of Chiapas and Veracruz. However, this would still be more than a fifth larger than the 1976/77 crop, which suffered from adverse growing conditions, including drought in Chiapas.

Exports during October-September 1976/77 are now forecast at close to 2.4 million bags, including 2.2 million bags of green coffee and the green coffee equivalent of roasted and soluble exports. In calendar 1976, Mexico exported 2.74 million bags of green coffee, including 1.81 million bags to the United States. Exports of roasted and soluble coffees were 8,502 and 393 tons, (about 169,000 and 19,650 bags, green equivalent) respectively, almost all to the United States.

The "Domestic Coffee Reserve Plan" is designed to ensure domestic supplies by channeling one bag of coffee to the domestic market for every two bags exported.

Nicaragua's coffee crop remains estimated at 975,000 bags. The most notable news from this country continues to be the high degree of success the Government has had in eradicating roya, or leaf rust, since the outbreak was reported in November 1976. Despite the onset of the rainy season, only a few plants were discovered with patches of rust. The latest reported incidents, for example, were on August 1, when seven plants with 36 patches were discovered in the Carazo area and on August 18, when three

plants in the same area were found with one patch of rust each.

As of August 25, there were 3,178 hectares (7,852 acres) of coffee producing land under strict quarantine in the Carazo area of Nicaragua. In addition, 5,115 hectares (12,640 acres) of land surrounding the quarantine area are under surveillance. The number of technicians and workers assigned to the coffee rust eradication program recently was increased from 1,400 to 1,700, and an additional 300 workers are assigned to other coffee-producing areas of Nicaragua. In view of these measures and reports to date, the Ministry of Agriculture believes that the rust outbreak is under control.

SOUTH AMERICA

Total South American production for 1977/78 remains estimated at 29.8 million bags with an exportable production of 20.2 million. There are no revisions in individual country figures from first estimates of the crop. The increase in total output of 38 percent over the low 1976/77 production, is due largely to the excellent recovery in Brazil's crop from the effects of the 1975 frost.

Brazil's 1977/78 crop continues to be estimated at 17 million bags, or almost 80 percent higher than the low 1976/77 outturn. Exportable production for 1977/78 is estimated at 10 million bags, up from 2.5 million bags in 1976/77. While the 1977/78 crop recovered remarkably from the severe frost damaged 1976/77 yield, it is too early to estimate with any preciseness whether the 1978/79 crop will continue the same degree of crop improvement as in the past season. Much will depend on weather and general growing conditions, and on producer incentive to maximize yield's with adequate fertilizer use and proper spraying for rust and disease control.

Preliminary data from the Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) indicate that Brazil's total coffee exports during July 1, 1976-June 30, 1977, were 17,383,316 bags, including 2,453,600 bags, green bean equivalent, of soluble coffee. According to trade sources, however, about 745,000 bags originally scheduled for June shipment, were actually shipped during July 1977.

On August 12, IBC signed several new resolutions into force. Resolution 28/77 opened registrations of coffee sales declarations for export, as of August 15, for shipments between September 1 and October 31, 1977, and maintained the minimum export price of US\$3.20 per pound of green natural and green decaffeinated coffee. Resolution 30/77 provided that the IBC would buy 1977/78 crop coffee from growers and/or their cooperatives at the price of CR\$2,000 per 60 kilogram bag (about US\$137) delivered at IBC warehouses in the interior with all respective taxes previously paid.

According to Brazilian press reports, grower reaction to the IBC purchase price was disappointing, as current internal taxes and charges would reduce the grower price to CR\$1,650-\$1,700 (US\$113-\$117) per bag. Growers, reportedly, were likely to seek the low-cost Government

loan of CR\$1,000 per bag (about US\$80) and wait for expected increases in world market prices, rather than sell to the IBC. Exporters also believe that the minimum export price of US\$3.20 per bag will keep Brazilian coffee out of the market for some time to come.

As of early September, the contribution quota, or export tax, on green, ground/roasted, and decaffeinated coffees was US\$160 per 60 kilogram bag, while the contribution quota on soluble coffee exports was US\$3.20 per pound. Minimum export prices for soluble coffees were US\$7.00 and US\$8.00 per pound of spray-dried and freeze-dried, respectively.

The IBC has been maintaining that Brazilian exports for the 1977/78 marketing year may not exceed 800,000 bags per month, or 9.6 million bags for the 12-month period, due to the drop in world prices, relatively low domestic stocks, and limited supplies for local consumption.

Colombia's production for 1977/78 continues to be estimated at 9.3 million bags, contingent on normal weather conditions, as new plantings come into production and better cultural practices increase yields. Although the country suffered drought for 6 months of the 1976/77 crop year, output was not unduly harmed, according to reports, and is estimated at 8.8 million bags.

There are two opposing views in Colombia on whether coffee production should be increased. The Coffee Growers Federation (CGF) seems reluctant to encourage a large increase in production fearing a decline in world prices. On the other hand, exporters argue that Colombia should increase production to enlarge its world market share. The Government recently established a Coffee Fund for National Development, providing credit (about US\$68.5 million) to be spent in 3 years for renovation and improved technology on existing plantations and the planting of new areas to coffee.

Based on exports for October 1, 1976-June 30, 1977, of 4.4 million bags, estimated actual exports for the full marketing year 1976/77 are revised downward to 6.5 million bags. With the decline in world market prices since last April, private exporters stopped purchasing from producers, with the CGF taking up the slack. Through its 44 cooperatives, the CGF has bought all coffee offered on the domestic market at the intervention or support price of 7,300 pesos (about \$200) per carga of 125 kilograms.

Foreign exchange earnings from coffee during the 9 months ending June 30, 1977, totaled \$1.2 billion, double the year-earlier level for the same period, and exceeding earnings of \$868 million for the entire previous coffee marketing year.

To keep pace with declining world coffee prices, the Government has reduced the repatriation requirement (whereby the coffee exporter deposits dollars to the Banco de la Republica in exchange for Colombian pesos) on coffee exports to stimulate foreign sales. Reportedly, the latest reduction, as of August 17, lowered the deposit requirement to \$313.75 per 70 kilogram bag, or to about \$2.04 a pound. This was the third reduction in the repatriation requirement in 6 weeks, i.e., since July 11. At

the same time, Colombia lowered the peso payment portion of the internal retention tax paid by coffee exporters from 91.2 pesos (about US\$2.50) to 44 pesos (\$1.21) per kilogram.

Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela are the three other major coffee producers in South America. Crop and market situations in these countries remain largely as covered in the July circular.

AFRICA

Total coffee production in Africa for 1977/78 is now estimated at 17.8 million bags, 210,000 bags less than the first estimate, and nearly 1.2 million bags less than the 1976/77 outturn. Exportable production for 1977/78 is estimated at 16.5 million bags, compared with 17.7 million in 1976/77. Sharply lower crop prospects for the Ivory Coast, because of a severe dry spell, is the predominant reason for the lower second estimate for the region, and for the decline in the total crop from 1976/77 levels.

Available reports from Angola indicate a 1977/78 crop of around 1.4 million bags, of which some 1.34 million represents exportable output. This compares with an estimated total crop of 1.2 million bags in 1976/77 and is well below pre-civil strife crops of around 3 million bags in 1973/74 and 1974/75. Angolan coffee exports during April-March 1976/77 fell to 1.12 million bags, compared with 2.63 million bags in 1975/76 and a peak of 4.1 million in 1973/74.

Cameroon's 1977/78 crop has been revised upward 200,000 bags to 1.7 million, as production input levels and weather have been favorable. The main reasons for the relatively poorer 1976/77 crop—revised down 130,000 bags from the previous report—were insufficient use of fertilizer and insecticides, poor cultural practices, and adverse weather conditions. Also, prices to farmers prior to the 1977/78 crop versus alternative returns for labor tended to reduce grower incentive.

Under the Director of Basic Products, coffee is being actively pushed as a foreign exchange resource. Up to 900 million CFA (or \$3.75 million) have been made available to subsidize fertilizer, provide chemicals against pests and rusts, and for renovation and replanting.

Reportedly, Ethiopia's 1977/78 coffee crop, despite political problems, appears at least as good as the 1976/77 output of an estimated 2 million bags. Because of unusually favorable weather, coffee berry disease has not done as much damage to the crop as in previous years. As of mid-August, coffee producers were reportedly still holding some 330,000 to 420,000 bags, hoping for higher prices than those then prevailing at the Addis Ababa auction.

The major disappointment in African coffee production this year has been in the Ivory Coast, where the 1977/78 crop is now estimated at only 3.8 million bags. This is 400,000 bags below the first FAS estimate, and 1.2 million bags under the very good 1976/77 harvest. The long dry period early in the crop season is reported to have severely retarded crop growth, dropping potential bean yields, and further delaying the harvest until early in 1978.

The 1977/78 forecast for **Kenya's** coffee crop is placed at 1.3 million bags, well below the alltime high of 1.45 million bags in 1976/77. The long rains, which were widespread and plentiful, also greatly increased the incidence of coffee berry disease, as well as leaf rust infestation.

The large 1976/77 crop is expected to net the country approximately \$390 million in foreign exchange, more than double earnings from coffee a year earlier. October-September 1976/77 exports are expected to total 1.33 million bags, with exports already at 1.12 million through July 26, 1977. Up until June 17, 1977, Kenya did not have an export tax on coffee. At that time, however, the Government imposed a tax on all coffee sold at the Nairobi coffee auction at a rate of 15 percent of the sale price above K£ 1,000 (\$2,442) per metric ton. On coffee for export not sold at the Nairobi auction, the duty would be K£ 300 (\$732) per ton, or 10 percent of the f.o.b. value, whichever is greater.

There are no changes in production estimates for other major African producing countries such as the **Malagasy Republic, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire**. According to trade reports, Uganda has substantially increased prices paid growers to discourage smuggling through neighboring countries, and to sustain much-needed coffee revenues.

ASIA AND OCEANIA

The three principal coffee producing countries in Asia are India, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Papua New Guinea is the only important producer in Oceania. Only India's production estimates are changed from the July report, with somewhat larger crops estimated for both 1976/77 and 1977/78.

India's 1977/78 production is now estimated at 1.87 million bags, according to post-blossom indications. This is 5 percent higher than the 1976/77 outturn, which is now placed at 1.78 million bags. Receipts of 1976/77 crop coffee were reported by the Coffee Board to have been largely completed as of July 15. In addition to coffee received into the pool for auctioning by the Board, some 92,000 bags have been traded outside the pool in recent years. About 60 percent of India's coffee is Arabica, which is grown mostly on the larger, more efficient plantations. Robusta coffee is produced mainly by smallholders.

Despite the reduction in the export tax on coffee on June 25 from \$1.83 per kilogram to \$1.27, Indian coffee for export in July was still somewhat higher for some grades than competitive world prices, or what buyers were willing to pay. At the July 20 auction, only about 75 percent of the quantity offered by the Board was sold. Domestic prices have been rising somewhat, in contrast to export prices that peaked in March.

There is no change in the crop estimate for **Papua New Guinea** for 1977/78 of 750,000 bags, which is 7 percent higher than in 1976/77, and continues a steady upward trend in production. Exports of coffee during July-June 1976/77 are preliminarily estimated at 800,000 bags, compared with 618,196 bags in 1975/76. The United States and Australia remain the major markets, but substantial

quantities were shipped to West Germany and other European buyers.

The Coffee Marketing Board is examining proposals to establish a soluble coffee plant in Papua New Guinea. Several industry leaders have complained in recent months that although they produce the raw material, all requirements for soluble coffee are imported from Australia. However, present imports of soluble coffee amount to only around 100 tons per year, and it is questionable if this quantity would justify local production.

Other Developments

The sharp fall in green coffee prices since mid-April has brought a major movement among producing countries, especially Latin American exporters, to stabilize prices at levels they feel can be justified by the current supply situation, and that they deem to be equitable.

On August 23, a Mexican proposal for the creation of a coffee fund for the stabilization of prices within the terms of the International Coffee Agreement, was approved by 11 Latin American producing countries at a meeting in Mexico City. Subsequently, the Mexican proposal was presented to the Executive Board of the ICO during their meeting in Nairobi, Kenya. The Board's decision on this matter instructs the Executive Director to draw up terms of reference for a study of the feasibility of an international stock arrangement, with approval left to the Council, which met in London, September 26-30.

The average ICO composite price (basis 1968 ICA) for green coffee for August was \$2.40 a pound, down from \$2.46 in July and \$3.33 in April, and compares with \$1.51 in August 1976. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average wholesale price for a one-pound can of roasted coffee in July was \$3.74 with the average retail price at \$3.89 (July was the first month that the average retail price, basis BLS data, has exceeded the wholesale price since January 1976). Corresponding wholesale and retail prices in July 1976 averaged \$2.19 and \$1.92 a pound, respectively.

The fall in green coffee prices is due primarily to withdrawal of a large segment of the import trade from the market coupled with above-normal seasonal declines in roastings and relatively favorable inventories in all trade positions.

U.S. imports of green coffee in July totaled 755,821 bags, the lowest monthly volume since October 1974, and brought January-July 1977 imports to 10.5 million bags, valued at \$2.8 billion. This was down 11 percent in volume, but up 95 percent in value from imports during January-July 1976. In May, June, and July, the combined import volume was down 41 percent from the same 3-month period in 1976. The unit import value for July was \$2.45 a pound, f.o.b. basis, up slightly from \$2.41 in June, and more than double the \$1.10 unit value a year earlier.

U.S. green coffee stocks held by importers, roasters, and dealers on June 30, 1977 were 3.22 million bags, down from 3.52 million bags on March 31, but well above year-earlier levels, and higher than any end-of-quarter inventories

since December 31, 1975. Green coffee roastings through June were reported at 8 million bags, down 25 percent from roastings during the first 6 months of last year.

Per capita consumption of green coffee in the United States as measured by disappearance, was down 17 percent during January-June from the first half of 1976. Indications are that per capita consumption for calendar 1977 will be

around 11 to 11.5 pounds, compared with 12.8 pounds in 1976.

Information in this circular was prepared by the Sugar and Tropical Products Division, Foreign Commodity Analysis, Foreign Agricultural Service. Any further information may be obtained from William C. Bowser, (202) 447-2252.

COFFEE, GREEN: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1968/69-1972/73, ANNUAL 1973/74-1977/78 ^{1/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILOGRAM BAGS) ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1968/69-1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,319	1,570	1,390	1,305	1,311	1,310
CUBA.....	482	570	450	415	415	415
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	669	845	880	1,040	670	1,000
EL SALVADOR.....	2,254	2,378	3,300	2,328	2,800	2,700
GUATEMALA.....	1,936	2,200	2,540	2,149	2,482	2,530
HAITI.....	519	550	520	600	540	600
HONDURAS.....	624	775	815	843	756	950
JAMAICA.....	21	30	21	31	18	30
MEXICO.....	3,245	3,300	3,900	4,200	3,600	4,400
NICARAGUA.....	605	610	700	813	850	975
PANAMA.....	81	72	75	75	75	80
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	55	30	65	42	53	50
US-HAWAII.....	28	19	12	14	15	15
US-PUERTO RICO.....	208	220	200	150	120	150
TOTAL.....	12,045	13,099	14,868	14,005	13,705	15,205
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	116	95	90	100	105	110
BRAZIL.....	18,570	14,500	27,500	23,000	9,500	17,000
COLOMBIA.....	8,030	7,800	9,000	8,500	8,800	9,300
ECUADOR ^{3/}	1,032	870	1,270	1,191	1,389	1,285
GUYANA.....	14	10	15	15	15	15
PARAGUAY.....	51	50	42	40	20	20
PERU.....	970	1,000	900	900	1,000	1,050
VENEZUELA.....	942	960	765	1,077	826	1,000
TOTAL.....	29,725	25,285	39,582	34,823	21,655	29,780
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,320	3,200	3,000	1,200	1,200	1,400
BENIN.....	16	13	14	14	14	15
BURUNDI.....	324	350	450	285	350	300
CAMEROON.....	1,256	1,260	1,816	1,332	1,450	1,700
CENT AFRICAN REP.....	175	190	175	165	165	200
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	16	10	15	20	20	20
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	119	105	110	90	90	100
ETHIOPIA.....	2,079	1,700	2,050	1,900	2,000	2,000
GABON.....	16	9	10	10	10	10
GHANA.....	83	45	50	65	65	60
GUINEA.....	151	105	100	90	90	100
IVORY COAST.....	4,305	3,285	4,500	5,080	5,000	3,800
KENYA.....	993	1,100	1,100	1,230	1,450	1,300
LIBERIA.....	76	65	68	75	78	75
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	999	1,000	1,300	1,200	1,300	1,200
NIGERIA.....	67	38	40	65	50	60
SWAZILAND.....	208	266	256	300	300	300
SIERRA LEONE.....	108	67	125	80	140	100
TANZANIA.....	865	700	865	850	900	850
TOGO.....	220	180	200	155	190	175
UGANDA.....	3,167	3,100	3,000	2,800	2,700	2,600
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	1,226	1,317	1,150	1,383	1,433	1,450
TOTAL.....	19,787	18,105	20,394	18,389	18,995	17,815
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	1,426	1,535	1,630	1,478	1,784	1,870
INDONESIA.....	2,300	2,750	2,675	2,865	2,820	3,000
MALAYSIA.....	77	67	70	100	100	100
PHILIPPINES.....	815	865	1,035	1,080	1,150	1,200
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	57	60	75	75	65	75
VIETNAM.....	52	55	60	60	60	60
YEMEN.....	54	25	35	35	35	40
TOTAL.....	4,781	5,357	5,580	5,693	6,014	6,345
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	26	25	25	25	25	25
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	453	588	633	650	700	750
TOTAL.....	479	613	658	675	725	775
WORLD TOTAL.....	66,818	62,459	81,082	73,585	61,094	69,920

^{1/} Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. ^{2/} 132,276 pounds. ^{3/} As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1977 in that country is shown as production for the 1977/78 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1976/77 crop.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

COFFEE, GREEN: EXPORTABLE PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1968/69-1972/73; ANNUAL 1973/74-1977/78 ^{1/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILOGRAM BAGS) ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1968/69-1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	1,162	1,400	1,237	1,152	1,127	1,116
CUBA.....	45	50	---	---	---	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	460	600	600	780	413	733
EL SALVADOR.....	2,099	2,203	3,130	2,158	2,625	2,520
GUATEMALA.....	1,688	1,925	2,255	1,859	2,184	2,223
HAITI.....	320	340	305	380	320	380
HONDURAS.....	510	635	705	739	652	846
JAMAICA.....	6	14	4	12	---	13
MEXICO.....	1,718	1,690	2,156	2,660	2,300	2,900
NICARAGUA.....	531	496	608	737	772	895
PANAMA.....	16	---	---	25	25	30
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	41	13	55	29	40	37
US-HAWAII.....	8	---	---	---	---	---
US-PUERTO RICO.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL.....	8,604	9,366	11,055	10,531	10,458	11,693
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA.....	61	73	68	78	83	88
BRAZIL.....	9,920	6,370	19,500	15,000	2,500	10,000
COLOMBIA.....	6,644	6,250	7,400	7,100	7,400	7,900
ECUADOR ^{3/}	812	625	1,113	1,026	1,219	1,115
GUYANA.....	1	---	---	---	---	---
PARAGUAY.....	31	28	19	19	---	---
PERU.....	745	750	640	650	750	800
VENEZUELA.....	310	255	95	377	160	300
TOTAL.....	18,524	14,351	28,835	24,250	12,112	20,203
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	3,228	3,095	2,895	1,140	1,140	1,340
GUINEA.....	14	12	13	13	13	14
MURUNDI.....	319	345	445	280	345	295
CAMEROON.....	1,214	1,213	1,766	1,279	1,395	1,645
CENT AFRICAN REP.....	167	179	164	155	155	195
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE.....	15	9	14	19	19	19
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	112	100	105	85	85	95
ETHIOPIA.....	1,429	1,005	1,340	1,175	1,275	1,275
GABON.....	15	8	9	9	9	9
GHANA.....	69	31	36	50	50	45
GUINEA.....	145	100	94	84	84	94
IVORY COAST.....	4,244	3,219	4,432	5,020	4,940	3,740
KENYA.....	972	1,073	1,082	1,213	1,428	1,278
LIBERIA.....	72	60	63	70	73	70
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	874	865	1,160	1,060	1,160	1,060
NIGERIA.....	46	11	12	10	---	10
SIERRA LEONE.....	203	260	250	295	295	295
TANZANIA.....	102	62	120	75	135	95
TANZANIA.....	847	678	845	830	880	830
TOGO.....	217	177	197	152	187	172
UGANDA.....	3,150	3,078	2,978	2,778	2,678	2,578
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	1,118	1,184	1,017	1,266	1,316	1,330
TOTAL.....	18,571	16,764	19,037	17,058	17,662	16,484
ASIA:						
INDIA.....	675	730	970	729	1,025	1,103
INDONESIA.....	1,484	1,795	1,700	1,965	1,920	2,100
MALAYSIA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
PHILIPPINES.....	4	---	100	110	150	200
PORTUGUESE TIMOR.....	51	50	64	64	55	65
VIETNAM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
YEMEN.....	44	20	30	30	30	35
TOTAL.....	2,258	2,595	2,864	2,898	3,180	3,503
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA.....	15	14	14	14	14	14
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	441	584	628	645	694	744
TOTAL.....	456	598	642	659	708	758
WORLD TOTAL.....	48,413	43,674	62,433	55,396	44,120	52,641

^{1/} Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. ^{2/} 132,276 pounds. ^{3/} As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1977 in that country is shown as production for the 1977/78 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1976/77 crop.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: U.S. GROSS IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION BY MONTHS, 1973-77
(In bags 1/)

Month/year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <u>2</u> /
January	1,996,285	2,182,348	1,851,613	1,664,327	1,994,147
February	1,844,698	2,021,633	1,656,028	1,743,777	1,706,674
March	2,100,438	2,457,448	1,534,871	2,311,082	1,839,178
April	2,049,536	2,264,222	1,448,487	1,636,324	1,824,133
May	2,494,016	1,870,680	1,365,017	1,546,394	1,223,533
June	1,714,696	1,528,705	1,735,631	1,863,977	1,136,816
January-June ..	12,199,669	12,325,036	9,591,647	10,765,881	9,724,481
July	1,572,749	1,499,043	1,625,743	1,909,138	755,821
August	1,731,386	1,152,052	1,867,525	1,636,634	<u>3</u> /
September	1,403,295	820,716	2,533,330	956,398	<u>3</u> /
October	1,628,443	739,702	1,783,726	1,012,923	<u>3</u> /
November	1,637,462	1,159,285	1,587,478	1,648,566	<u>3</u> /
December	1,680,518	1,549,655	1,299,058	1,858,301	<u>3</u> /
July-December ..	9,653,853	6,920,453	10,696,860	9,021,960	<u>3</u> /
Calendar year total	21,853,522	19,245,489	20,288,507	19,787,841	<u>3</u> /
July-June year total	22,717,722	21,978,889	16,512,100	21,462,741	18,746,441
ICO year total <u>4</u> /	21,895,087	20,743,270	19,066,887	19,938,313	<u>3</u> /

1/ 132.276 lbs. or 60 kilograms.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Not available.

4/ Year ending September 30 of year shown. ICO is International Coffee Organization.

Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data.

GREEN COFFEE: U.S. GROSS IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of origin	Average 1967-71	1975				1976				January-June 1977 1/			
		Mil.	Per- cent	Mil. bags 2/	Per- cent	Mil. bags 2/	Per- cent	Mil. bags 2/	Per- cent	Mil. bags 2/	Per- cent	Mil. bags 2/	Per- cent
Brazil	6.17	28	3.75	19	3.09	16	1.23	11	2.17	22			
Africa and Asia ..	7.84	36	6.93	34	7.29	37	3.90	36	2.82	29			
Europe	3/	-	.07	-	.03	-	3/	-	.01	-			
Mild coffees:													
Colombia	2.75	13	3.40	17	2.69	13	1.76	16	1.18	12			
Other South America	1.22	6	1.44	7	1.53	8	.60	6	.59	6			
Mexico and Central America ..	3.23	15	4.25	21	4.40	22	2.66	25	2.61	27			
Caribbean44	2	.45	2	.76	4	.61	6	.34	4			
Total Milds ..	7.64	36	9.54	47	9.38	47	5.63	53	4.72	49			
Total World ...	21.65	100	20.29	100	19.79	100	10.76	100	9.72	100			
1/ Preliminary. 2/ 132.276 lbs. or 60 kilograms. 3/ Less than 10,000 bags.													

Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data.

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